The Weekly Louisianian.

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JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874. NUMBER 35.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GEO. T RUBY.....Editor.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: ☜

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

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One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

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Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

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June 6, 1874.

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FOR 1874.

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☞ AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES. ☜

June 6, 1874.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS N.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, October 3, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$20,000 is		$20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
40 prizes of	500 are		20,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are	$2,700
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are	1,800
9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are	900
270 Prizes, amounting to	$80,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 281 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

☞ Orders to be addressed to
Louisiana State Lottery Company,
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans,

☞ Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts. Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies	35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies	5 " "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz)	3 " "
Quarterlies	1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in [illegible] can be put [illegible]

THE LONG AGO.

[FROM THE PEN AND FLOW.]

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow.
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Janes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there:
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments that she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air:
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remember for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closed to slumber a while,
May that "greenwood" of soul be in sight.

PETERSBURG.

CHIVALRY AND LOYALTY.

A New York *Herald* correspondent writing from Petersburg, Va., thus appropriately describes the feelings and sympathy of a large class of the people of that section towards the National Government:

"Hatred to the Federal Government is a cardinal Conservative sentiment here. It furnishes the exordium and peroration of every speech. The balance of the speeches alternated between 'cussing' Yankees, negroes and carpet-baggers. A large majority of the Conservative party realize that this is neither the true policy for the party nor beneficial to the State: but an aggressive minority, of whom Toombs is a fair representative in the South, by threats of social and business ostracism, manage to keep the party in line. These who realize the splendid resources of the State, the great need of immigration and capital to diversify our industries, are practically suppressed by passionate appeals in favor of those who stood by us in 1861–'62–'63 and '64. Whether these teachings, sooner or later, will not produce revolution and bloodshed, I leave to others to decide."

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The same correspondent thus describes the industries of Petersburg and those who are adding to the real wealth of the State by managing them:

"Many of the boys in blue, in the 'onpleasant' days of 1864–65, will remember the three-story Yankee prison on High street. This is now a tobacco manufactory. The number of hands employed in this industry is estimated at about 2,000 men, women and children.

"There are seven cotton mills in and around the city, but some of them are not now running. The colored people are the laborers here. They constitute the basis of the little prosperity that we enjoy. They are the producers and the workmen in factories, house servants, cooks, washerwomen and, in fact, the great motive power of the city. In this city of 20,000 inhabitants a large majority are colored. They have to a very great extent since the war, from their hard earnings, saved a little money and with it bought homes, until now, it is said, there are more colored than white freeholders here.

THE COLORED RACE IN POLITICS.

"As a political element the colored race is by no means a failure. North and South, I believe, realize the value of intelligence in our republican system. In this the negro is deficient. But Washington and other early writers on our system of government placed virtue ahead of intelligence. The colored race, however defective in other respects, have at least one virtue *par excellence* in politics. They are friends of the Government.

"Whoever traduces the flag, the republican system, human rights as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, is sure to find a foe in the colored voter. If the Northern citizen believes that there is any hatred in the Virginia negro to his former master, as such, he is mistaken. If any believe that the negro loves the hated "carpet-bagger" because he is from the North, he is equally in error. The negro has strong domestic ties. His blood relations are frequently the household of his old master, and he feels a tender regard for them; but the government that lifted him from a chattel to a human being, he venerates. His country's flag is the emblem of his liberty, and he yields to it a worship approaching idolatry.

"Strong as are his ties for his old master and his domestic relations, he thinks too keenly and feels too intensely on the subject of his rights under the Government to surrender his support to those who boldly and wantonly oppose both. When a candidate is nominated for Congress and his leading virtue is trumpeted as hatred to the Government, and his record as a Confederate soldier made the claim for suffrages, do you wonder that the colored man withholds from him his vote? He realizes, too, that he is only reluctantly recognized. On suspicion or for slight offences he is brought before courts and scourged with lashes and placed in chain-gangs, when for like offences his white fellow-citizen goes 'scot free.'"

A FLIGHT FROM THE INQUISITION.

Archibald Bower, whose singular experiences of an Italian inquisition in the last century we propose to narrate, was a native of Scotland, being born there about the year 1686. When only five years old, he was sent over by his parents to an uncle in Italy. In that country his education was entirely conducted, and he became so great a proficient in learning as to be appointed when yet very young, to various important scholastic offices. Eventually, he was made Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the college at Macerata. Here was established an inquisition, the constitution of which may be gathered pretty accurately from Bower's own account.

The Holy Tribunal, he says, consisted of an inquisitor, who was president of it, and twelve counsellors. The latter were chosen by the inquisitor either from among the ecclesiastics or the laity, but were always men eminent for learning. They had a salary of about two hundred pounds per annum each, and an apartment in the inquisition house, where the inquisitor resided. There were in addition great privileges and much honor to the counsellors, besides a certainty of good preferment. The offences coming under their cognizance were purely those against the faith or practice of the Church, and these were generally very trifling—such as doing or saying anything disrespectful with regard to saints, images, relics, or the like. When any person was accused before the inquisitor, a council was summoned, always in the middle of the night. If any happened to be absent, their place was supplied by a notary—for all trials must be in a full court—who made known to them the crime, without naming either the informer or the criminal.

On an accused person being apprehended, he was confined seven or eight days without the least glimpse of light or any other sustenance than a little bread and water once a day. After that time was elapsed, the court was summoned for the trial. A notary attended to write down all the accused should say, and a surgeon to feel his pulse, and tell how much torture he could be made to bear. The machines and engines for torturing being all fixed, the prisoner was brought, and without ever having been told either his offence or accuser, or having had the least liberty to expostulate, he was exhorted to confess his guilt.

Any account of the tortures and punishments inflicted would be superfluous, for they are well known. We pass on to Bower's personal narrative. While Professor of Rhetoric in the college, he was, by favor of the inquisitor, appointed to a vacant office of judge, which, looking to emoluments, was considered a good preferment. Speedily, the horrid scenes he was compelled to witness shocked his feelings. His sense of justice was outraged, and he wished himself well out of the position into which he had unfortunately fallen. For three years he was projecting his escape, and revolving in his mind every possible method of effecting it. But when he considered the formidable difficulties with which each of them was attended, and the terrible consequences if he failed in the attempt, he was held in suspense. At last an accident happened which confirmed his resolution, but at the same time gave the inquisitor an opportunity of trying him to the utmost. A person who was his intimate friend was accused to the inquisition for saying something irreverent regarding the Carthusian friars, and, by orders of the inquisitor, Bower was directed to arrest him. It was a dreadful trial of feeling, but he executed his commission. The inquisitor said the next morning, when Mr. Bower delivered the key of the prison and told him that the gentleman was there: "This is done like one that is desirous at least to conquer the weakness of nature."

After this, no one will be surprised that Bower was determined to effect his escape from an office so ill-suited to him. It was a most desperate undertaking, but the manner of it was all that now occupied his thoughts. He resolved to ask leave to go to Loretto, and for that purpose waited upon the inquisitor several times. Conscious, however, of his own design, whenever he attempted to speak, he feared the words would falter on his tongue, and his very confusion betray him, and he was some time before he preferred his request. At last one day, being in familiar converse with the inquisitor, he came out with it at once. "My Lord," said he, "it is long since I was at Loretto; will your Lordship give me leave to go there for a week?" "With all my heart," was the reply. Having all his matters in readiness, including his valuable papers (among which was the Directory), he ordered a horse to be at his door early the next morning. When the horse came, he carried his portmanteau down himself, and fixed it to the saddle. He carried two loaded pistols, in case of emergency, being resolved never to be taken alive.

The plan he had laid down was to take all the by-roads into Switzerland. Four hundred miles must be traversed before he was clear of the pope's dominions; he knew the road for barely half the distance. When he had travelled about ten miles without meeting a soul, he reached a place where two roads met, one leading to Loretto, the other the way he proposed to go. "Here he stood," to quote his own words, "some minutes in the most profound perplexity. The dreadful alternative appeared now in the strongest view; and he was even tempted to quit his darling project as impracticable, and so turn to Loretto. But at last collecting all the force of his staggering resolution, he boldly pushed his horse into the contrary road, and at that instant left all his fears behind him." It was in the month of April that he set out. In the first seventeen days he did not go one hundred miles, so terrible were the ways he was obliged to take among mountains, thick woods, rocks, and precipices; generally no better path than a sheep-track, and sometimes not that. Whenever Bower met any one, which was but seldom, he pretended he had lost his way, and inquired for the high-road, to avoid suspicion. For he well knew that as soon as they missed the papers he had carried away with him, or had any other reason to suspect his flight, expresses would be dispatched in every direction where it might be expected to gain tidings of him. Every possible method would be used to effect his capture. As appeared in the sequel, the expresses were actually a hundred miles in advance of him in a very short time. During these seventeen days he supported himself with a little goat's milk, got from a shepherd, besides some coarse victuals he was able to purchase from people whom he met on the road, principally wood-cutters. His horse was fed with what grass could be found, his sleeping-place being always chosen where there was most shelter for himself, and a liberal supply of grass for the poor beast. At the expiration of this time, having tasted hardly anything for the last three days of it, he was compelled to strike into the high-road, and enter the first house he came to, which happened to be a post-house, with only one small room, where gentlemen stayed till their horses were changed. He begged the landlady to give him some victuals, but looking about, he saw a paper posted up over the door, which contained the most minute description of his own person, and offered a reward of eight hundred crowns to any one bringing him alive to the inquisition, or of six hundred crowns for his head. This was terrifying enough, as there were two countrymen in the house. He tried to hide his face by rubbing it with his handkerchief and blowing his nose; and when he got into the room, by looking out of the window. But one of the fellows presently observing: "This gentleman does not care to be known," Bower thought there was nothing for it but to brave it out; so, turning to the speaker, he put his handkerchief in his pocket, and said boldly: "You rascal! what do you mean? What have I done that I need fear to be known? Look at me you villain?" The man made no reply, but got up, nodded his head, and winking significantly to his companion, they went out together. Bower watched them from the window, but a corner obstructed his view for a few minutes. In a short time he espied them with two or three others in close conference. This foreboded no good. Not a moment was to be lost. He drew out his pistols, put one in his sleeve, and with the other cocked in his hand, marched to the stable, mounted his horse, and rode off without saying a word.

Fortunately, the men wanted either presence of mind or courage to attack him, for they certainly recognized him by the description given in the advertisement. He

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,

Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF IBERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

HON. J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

HON. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

HON. C. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

HON. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

HON. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

HON. CHARLES E. NASH.

A. Simon, news and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel on St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the LOUISIANIAN, which may always be had there.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Staubs' news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis', opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. C. Haley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds. The LOUISIANIAN may lways be found at his counter.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

The following are the newly elected members of this Committee.

S. B. PACKARD, CHAIRMAN.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

B. F. Joubert. W. F. Loan, R. A. Bray, C. F. Ladd.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Michael Hahn, T. B. Stamps, J. L. Herwig.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

T. A. Cage, F. Riard, L. E. Bentley, Levi Darrall.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

C. C. Antoine, E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt, George Y. Kelso.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

J. S. Harris, J. E. Burton, D. C. Hill, Allen Greene.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

John Gair, L. J. Souer, John E. Breaux T. T. Allain.

AT LARGE

Benjamin F. Flanders, James F. Casey, James Longstreet, James Lewis, C. W. Lowell, O. C. Blandin.

On the 15th, inst. Senator Pinchback delivered to a very large assemblage at Masonic Hall in Indianapolis. an able and effective speech on our political situation. We shall republish it in our next issue.

As we go to press Friday evening, a conference committee in which are Messrs. Laurence, Penn, Choppin, Cage, Kenner and Jonas of the "People's party," and Messrs. Packard, Flanders, Casey and Brown of the Republicans are in session at the Collector of Customs office, relative to the withdrawal and resignation of Gov. Kellogg. The air is full of rumors, and nothing positive is assured.

The Republican Central Executive Committee, which convened Friday evening, up to our hour of publication had determined nothing in solution of the situation.

The *Bulletin* and the *Picayune*, need both look to their laurels, as the *Times* has entered the White League field and determined to dispute with them the credit of the recent revolution.

CIVIL WAR AND REVOLUTION.

On last Sunday morning, the 13th inst., our community, outside of those composing the White League organization, were startled on beholding in the revolutionary morning journals a violent appeal and announcement for a meeting on the day following, at Clay Statue, on Canal street, of all the turbulent class in the city, in opposition to and condemnatory of the "Kellogg usurpation." This call was signed in some instances by leading members of retail and wholesale business houses here. Large poster placarded about the streets calling attention to the proposed meeting and inviting every citizen in sympathy to be present, at the same time enjoining all places of business to be closed gave additional cause for alarm on the part of law-abiding and peace-loving citizens as to the consequences likely to ensue from such an assemblage.

With such *pronunciamientos* from the White League our police authorities promised the utmost vigilance to prevent all outbreaks; and while no obstacles to the peaceable assemblage of citizens would be interposed all disturbance should be checked.

With this assurance our good citizens were feign to rest content; though they were aware that White League emissaries were everywhere throughout the city rallying their adherents and breathing threatenings and violence to all who dared interpose. The morrow saw an eventful day.

At 11 o'clock Monday morning, quite all the stores and business places on the principal thoroughfares of the city were closed. Large crowds of excited men, numbering three or four thousand, were in the vicinity of and about the Clay Statue. These armed with revolvers, carried loosely in the pockets and about their persons, appeared to be *under control*; and though determined and fierce in bearing, yet awaiting the advent of their speakers and leaders who should give the signal for action. Meanwhile, all the gun stores and places of fire arms and ammunition were visited by the Leaguers and they helped themselves promiscuously under direction to what weapons were handy. The Metropolitan Police remained at their stations Very few if any at all were discernible on Canal street. About 11½ o'clock, the gallery of the Crescent Billiard Hall, right opposite the Statue began to fill, and shortly after Mr. Marr, as the spokesman of the White League, appeared and began to speak: "The time for action had come," and addressing "his fellow-citizens and comrades" he called the crowd to order. M. Musson was called to the chair, and the following Vice Presidents announced:

Sam. Bell, H. Renshaw, J. I. Adams, Perry Nugent, Sam. Flower, S. H. Boyd, M. Gillis, Robert Hare, Jules Vairin, Louis Bush, J. J. Gidiere. J. K. Russ, J. J. Warren.

Mr. Marr then read the call for the meeting and with a string of whereases announced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we reaffirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana, in convention assembled at Baton Rouge. on August 24, 1874:

That the white people of Louisiana have no right to deprive the colored people of their rights.

That W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and we denounce him as such.

That his government is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, and can only maintain itself through Federal interference; that the election and registration laws under which this election is being conducted, were intended to perpetuate the usurpation by depriving the people, and especially all naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote.

Therefore, in the name of the citizens of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon—

We demand of WM. PITT KELLOGG HIS IMMEDIATE ABDICATION.

Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the Chairman to wait on W. P. Kellogg, to present to him these resolutions, to demand of him an immediate answer, and to report the results of such interview to this meeting.

The committee consisting of R. H. Marr; Jules Tuyes, J. M. Seixas, J. B. Woods and Sam. Choppin, would go, Mr. Marr stated, "without arms, open or concealed," and "would wait on the Governor and immediately report to the meeting Gov. Kelloggs' answer to the demand of the people." The committee then retired, the crowd meanwhile resting on their arms. Returning about 1 o'clock the committee, through Mr. Marr, reported their failure to see the Governor; these having been received by his *Aide-de-Camp*, Gen. Dibble, and the response through him that the Governor declined to treat or receive a communication from an armed and menacing assemblage. Mr. Marr then appealed to the people as to whether they should "endure the 'usurper' any longer." Cries of "No, no. We'll hang Kellogg. We'll fight. Call out the troops," greeted the speaker. Dr. Beard then spoke. He was very bitter. He called on the assemblage to "defend their rights.' "To come armed, hold the city against Kellogg and his hirelings, to make the place an armed camp, and to never leave off until the Kellogg gang were 'wiped out.' Their wives and brothers would bring them food and cheer them to victory." Mr. Marr again spoke. He advised the crowd to go home, get their arms and report at Canal street at 2 o'clock. The crowd then dispersed.

Following their departure armed bodies of men, equipped with muskets and rifles appeared on the streets tramping away to the several rendezvous designated by the White League, of which they were members, for the commands of their leaders. By 3 o'clock fully six thousand men were under arms; the potency of the White League being so effective as to embrace within its ranks even many who heretofore pretended identity with Republicans. Barricades of boxes, of street pavements, and of horse cars, taken from various lines of roads, were erected by the Leaguers on all the streets running parallel to the river; and then some two thousand moving out from their headquarters on Poydras street, marched down Tchoupitoulas and Magazine streets to Canal street, entrapped a body of Metropolitan Police numbering some three hundred men under Gen. Badger, into an ambuscade, by clever scouts, presumed detectives of the police, and then pouring volleys into them from the League ranks and neighboring buildings, defeated the Metropolitans in the vicinity of the iron building. Gen. Badger fell, and it was then thought was mortally wounded. About seven killed policemen and forty wounded were left on the field. The Leaguers also had some four or five killed and several wounded. Gen. Badger fought bravely. A portion of his men doing equal service with himself.

But the enfilading fire of the Leaguers and the murderous volleys from neighboring buildings demoralized the police, who, despite the active and brave exertions of Gen. Badger, and a few of his officers and comrades, fled as they best could from the field. This victory decided for the insurgents the contest. The State House and Police Stations being surrendered to the Leaguers the ensuing Tuesday morning, and the McEnery or Penn "government" in possession.

Gov. Kellogg had on Monday retired to the Customhouse, which guarded by three companies of U. S. Infantry protected the Government property and gave refuge to a number of officials particularly obnoxious to the White League.

Thus the revolution was consummated. Mr. Penn on Tuesday, was "inaugurated" as "Lieut. Governor and Acting Governor," etc., and with a host of White League subordinates who were eager for service "sworn in" to the various offices assumed the role of State Executive.

But to these high-handed acts has come a quietus. President Grant, mindful of his duty as the Nation's Executive and impelled to rigorously uphold law, order, and *loyally to the Union*, issued his proclamation on Tuesday, the 15th inst., stating:

"Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed."

That, therefore, he, Ulysses S. Grant, as President of the United States, hereby commands all turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse within five days of the date of the proclamation. Following up this announcement with the views of Attorney General Williams on strong measures with the revolutionists, and Cabinet instructions, through the Adjutant General of the army to Gen. Emory, commanding our Federal forces in Louisiana with this order:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 1874.

Under no circumstance recognize the Insurgent Government of Louisiana. Within five days of date of the proclamation to the insurgents such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

By order of the President:
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

At the time of this writing the White Leaguers with the McEnery-Penn government refuse to yield. They or their followers proclaim a disposition "to die in the last ditch ere the 'Kellogg usurpation' shall again have sway." The general government and the loyal North are as equally determined to the contrary. Already regiments of soldiers of the volunteer corps in the North have been tendered the President and they are ready to march again to subdue this new rebellion. Attorney General Williams, in his statement to the New York Associated Press has well defined the temper of the loyal North. Cost what it may loyal governments will be upheld here; and especially where, manifestly, as in Louisiana. the will of a large majority of the people, freedom-loving, law-abiding, and zealous adherents to the National Government, black citizens though they be, have decided therefor.

HON. W. F. SOUTHARD.

The gentleman whose name heads this article was a member of the House of Representatives, in the last General Assembly of Louisiana; and by his honesty and capacity made an honorable record for himself, and reflected credit upon the constituency that elected him. In fact it may be truthfully said of the Ouachita district that she always puts her best men to the front, and we earnestly hope that she may continue to do so. We know of no better way to accomplish this object than to recommend that the same gentlemen who so ably and honestly served her in the late Legislature be triumphantly re-elected to serve her in the next.

On Saturday, September 12, was issued, at Northampton, Mass, the first number of a first-class, eight-page weekly paper, The Northampton Journal; A. M. Powell, late editor of the New York *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, Editor; Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond, Associate Editor; H. H. Bond & Co., Publishers. The Journal will be an independent paper, will discuss politics, reform, the agricultural, manufacturing, educational, and general interests, especially of Hampshire County and Western Massachusetts; present a full compendium of local and general news, and will have the services of an able corps of contributors and Correspondents. Published every Saturday. Two dollars a year.

Captain Lawler, than whom no city possesses a braver and more efficient police officer was the last to surrender of the metropolitan or State forces to the insurgents on last Tuesday morning. Wounded and suffering he made his way from the Third precinct station to the Custom House, where after reporting he walked, *in uniform*, home. Fortunately some truly chivalrous White Leaguers, honoring such gallant bravery, and meeting him amid danger escorted him to his house.

Per contra, to the miserable platform avowed by Alabama Republicans (?) the colored citizens of that State have issued a very sensible address "to the people," their fellow citizens, setting forth the grievous burdens and disadvantages imposed by reason of absurd prejudice against their complexion, and asserting:

"As citizens of the United States and of the State of Alabama, we claim all the civil and political rights, privileges and immunities secured to every citizen by the constitution of the United States and of the State of Alabama; and we will be satisfied with nothing less."

Will the Washington Weekly *Republican* please take a note of this and learn to govern itself accordingly.

FAST AND FAR.

Revolutions always prompt, and ever active are apt to disturb the balance of the coolest heads, when in times like the present the leniency of a central government has given some of its members occasion to think that neither its authority nor its laws may be regarded when they run counter to the wishes of themselves or friends.

We are reminded of this in the present attitude of affairs in this city.

Plainly, prudence and commonsense should dictate to the McEnery and Penn "government" that whatever to their minds may be the justice of their cause or the rightfulness of their acts; there is a power exercised, by virtue of our laws in the general government that no individuals of a State may successfully withstand. The war of the States against the Union has been attempted before. What resulted is a matter of history.

Certainly no true citizen of Louisiana desires other than the weal of all her people.

There cannot be, even if there would be, any diversity of interests in the common good. The erection of class parties or a class government, wherein all the people have not a common interest, could not in the very nature of things succeed.

It is retrogressive and therefore impossible. Despite this sentiment however, and in spite too, of the expressed orders of the nation's Chief Executive the present 'People's government' persist in their determination to hold. Calling together a legislature and pronouncing in advance for a Constitutional Convention with all the assurance of absolute power. This is unfortunate, and particularly so, when, if ever, the natural allies of the Southern White Leagues, the Northern Democracy, needed wisdom and discreet acts by their Southern associates. Already, Maine under the impetus of the Louisiana troubles has given a majority against the Democracy of over fifteen thousand votes. At this rate and with the present attitude of our White Leagues they promise to annihilate the entire Democratic party. Such a calamity, as their leaders will see, would be unpardonable. Wisdom then, and true party sense advocates neither so fast nor so far by the White League here. Constitutional Conventions, deprivation of civil rights, and star cars for colored citizens are all too soon mooted.

Whistling while in the woods may be a pleasing pastime, but it is apt to result disastrously to the hair-brained actor.

Among the souvenirs of Charles Sumner is a fine painting bequeathed by him to his friend, Mr Joshua B. Smith, a wealthy and highly esteemed colored citizen of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Smith was an escaped slave. The picture known as "The Miracle of the Slave," is of great interest and artistically beautiful. By some critics it was supposed to be the study for the "Miracle of St. Mark," the *chef d'œuvre* of Tintoretto. in the Academy of Venice. It differs somewhat from that original. Mr. Sumner obtained it in 1858, in Paris, from Miner M. Kellogg, the well known painter then living there, and it formed one of the collections of the old masters which the artist had arranged in a room adjoining his studio, and which had come into his possession during a protracted residence in Italy.

We regret to observe *The Republic*, edited by Judge J. M. Edmunds of Washington, endorsing that miserable, dirt-eating and retrogressive, plank in the Alabama "State Republican"—self-styled—platform, in which it is said:

"The Republican party does not desire or seek mixed schools or mixed accommodations for the colored people but they ask that in all of these the advantages shall be equal."

With such a policy influencing these Alabama "Republicans," they deserve, as they will receive, defeat. The colored American had far better be sacrificed by avowed enemies than by such friends.

A thrifty sheet—The New Orleans *Times*.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The St Charles *Herald* is commendably complimentary on the nomination of ex-Gov. Hahn. It says:

"We are glad to learn that at the solicitation of many citizens ex-Governor Hahn, who has so faithfully and so ably represented this parish in the last Legislature, has consented to serve in the same capacity. This is good news for the Republican party and the people of this parish, and we are in hopes that our distinguished Representative may be renominated and elected without opposition. The next Legislature will embrace among its members many of the most prominent, able and eloquent Democrats in the State, and it is no more than right and proper that the Republican party should have some of its ablest men there to combat and answer the enemies of equal rights. With Governor Hahn in the Legislature, our parish, the Republican party and the people will be represented in a manner to give general satisfaction. Let us, therefore, give him a unanimous vote."

The *Grand Era* thus scores our White League contemporary, the *Bulletin*, relative to some of the last named paper's usual abuse of colored leaders:

"That Gov. Antoine is a colored man is no secret, but the editor of the *Bulletin* has no more right to taunt him about his color, and the shape of his head, than Gov. Antoine would have in taunting the editor of the *Bulletin* about his color and the peculiar shape of his legs. It is no fault of Gov. Antoine that he is colored, nor that the particular shape of his head does not come up to the strict sense of shapeliness called for by the Caucasian editor of the *Bulletin*; and, in the same sense, the latter is not to blame that his legs are not as shapely as are Gov. Antoine's and if they do not come up to the high standard of shapeliness laid down by Dio Lewis Gov. Antoine should not twit the editor of the *Bulletin* about it, for it must be remembered, that God gave Gov. Antoine his color, and the editor of the *Bulletin* his legs, so let the pot stop calling the kettle black."

The Louisiana *State Register*, whose straightforward, manly course we have had frequent occasion to admire, utters the following warning to our people in Jefferson.

"Our friendship for the colored people does not entitle us to any prominent position as an adviser of that class of people. We have never made any excessive demonstrations of affection in favor of the blacks, and to be candid, we never expect to. We feel that when we advocate equal and exact justice for all men, regardless of color, we are doing our duty, as an editor and a citizen. We have no object in arraying the colored people against the whites, or the whites against the colored. Let each class act honestly and squarely towards each other, and there will be no cause for trouble. While we have always supported Senator Pinchback, and insisted on his right to a seat in the Senate, it has not been on account of his color, but because he was the choice of the party that elected him. We have never had any affiliation with the efforts to keep him out of the Senate because he is not a white man, but have always denounced such anti-republican action. Now we have a word of warning to the colored people, that they will do to heed, not as black men, but as republicans. Through the influence of the State administration, Lowell has been nominated in the parish of Jefferson for the legislature. This will be the overthrow of Senator Pinchback, and result in sending somebody else to the Senate because Pinchback is not white. The republicans of Jefferson parish are expected to endorse the nomination of Lowell, in the clubs, and to vote for him at the election. We tell them that when they elect him, they elect an enemy, a man who is in direct sympathy with the men who have so far kept Pinchback out of his seat, and Lowell's success will insure his final defeat. The colored people have a majority of votes They hold in their own hands the final result, and every colored man who reads this article, knows every word we have written is true, for he knows the State Register is not his enemy."

The Mandeville *Wave* regards one "Sam Brown" as "an intruder and interlopper," whatever the last named term may mean.

The *Donaldsonville Chief* comes to us this week in an entirely new dress. Having dispensed with its patent outside which it found "So musty with age as to produce an effluvia," and making up its columns with "home news." The change is pleasant and desirable; and we congratulate our sprightly confrere on the change. "May it live long and be happy."

Of the Louisiana rice crop, the Plaquemines *Sentinel* says:

"Thus the drouth, the gales and rains combined, will reduce, in our opinion, the yield in this parish below 30,000 barrels.

The drouth, the rains, winds and crevasses have done their work of damage in other parishes as well as in that of Plaquemines.

The entire yield of the State last year was 97,123 barrels of cleaned rice. Our estimate now is that the entire yield of the State this year will not exceed 80,000 barrels. The entire yield of the parish of Plaquemines last year was 43,728 barrels of cleaned rice."

The East Feliciana *Tribune* claims that the election of Mr. John Gair against his competitor, Mr. Breaux, is quite sure. The nomination and statements of outside parties to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Syracuse *Journal*, New York, thus cogently puts the case to Southern Democrats:

"Southern Democrats are either absolutely reckless, or else they are blind to the inevitable effects whice their violent and proscriptive course will produce. The South ought to encourage the investment of capital by the North; it ought to invite that kind of enterprise which builds up manufacturing interests, extends commercial operations and develops natural resources. It should evince a profound respect for the rights of American citizenship, irrespective of party considerations; it should prove itself the friend of the freedmen and strive to render them intelligent and encourage them to industry. But the Southern Democracy oppose all these things. The freedman is treated like a "nigger." He is regarded with jealousy and hate. He is to be hunted down by White Leagues. Instead of encouraging peace and industry, and inviting the investment of outside capital, Southern Democrats continue to get up agitations which unsettle public confidence, bring disgrace upon their States and constrain capitalists to hold themselves aloof. The consequences of this line of policy are not difficult to be seen. The South has suffered in a thousand ways, and the signs now are that it will suffer still more. Of one thing, however, the Southern fire-eaters may rest assured, there is a point beyond which they will not be suffered to pass in their encroachment upon the rights of citizenship. The conflict of races which they are determined upon waging, must be confined within certain limits, else the strong arm of the national government will be used to bring them to a sense of their own obligations as citizens of the United States."

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Republic Monthly, for September, is of unusual interest. The opening article on Reconstruction, written by "a Southern Statesman," commends careful perusal. The subjoined paragraph which we copy we especially approve:

"Much more than 'the romance of our history is the fate of the negro.' It is the fate of the State itself. He is not here by accident or intrusion; but as part of those arrangements of Providence planted by our race on these shores. If we treat him as an intruder we prepare a future of proscription and discord for the State, and bring into activity every agency of political decline. If we deal with him according to the fact—as part of society, part of the State, as a man and a citizen—we shall find an abundant recompense in the harmony of society, the mutual good will of classes, and the wealth of feeling and resources which spring from laudable emulations and co-operative exertions; we shall find a profitable recompense, as surely as right over wrong in the career of nations, and as justice shall reign in the advanced civilization of the eras."

Twenty articles on live questions of the day, as also a synopsis of party States Conventions held, up to the date of its issuance, constitute its contents.

Published at Washington, D. C, at $2 00 a year; and for sale by newsdealers generally.

"If any body can change politics quicker and oftener than I can, said Joe Cook when he "swung round the circle" with Andy Johnson, I should like to see him." So thinks the *Times* in its recent acrobatic tricks at political sommersaults, from the "independent" standpoint to the White League.

We have received the third number of the Lafourche *Republican*, a sprightly journal published at Thibodeaux, La., and as its name indicates, Republican in politics. We gladly welcome it to the Republican ranks.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS ON LOUISIANA.

The following is the telegraphed opinion of the law officer of our government on the situation here:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Attorney General Williams to-night, in a lengthy interview with a representative of the New York Associated Press, said the so-called Kellogg government has been established and in full operation for about two years. It has been repeatedly declared by all the courts of Louisiana to be the only legal government of the State. It has been repeatedly recognized by the President and impliedly by Congress. The President, in a special message, called the attention of Congress to the subject, and stated that if they took no action he should feel bound to regard the Kellogg organization as the lawful government of the State. Congress declined to legislate about the matter. The question is not now whether Kellogg or McEnery ought to be Governor, or whether or not there were frauds or irregularities about the election: but the question is whether a State government that has been fully organized for nearly two years and recognized as such by all the departments of the Government—State and National—can be properly overthrown by the armed populace of a city in which the seat of government is located, by means of violence and bloodshed. Admitting all the wrongs charged upon the Kellogg government, can these proceedings be permitted to stand as a precedent? Are the governments of the States of this Union to be determined by pronunciamientos and violent and bloody outbreaks, as they are in Mexico and South America? I do not see how this case differs in principle from the Arkansas case. Brooks claimed that he received a majority of the votes at the election and I have always believed that he did. Baxter, however, was the duly installed Governor of the State of Arkansas. Brooks relying on the claim that he was elected, displaced Baxter by a coup d'etat, but the President refused to recognize his right to hold the office obtained in that way. That was a decision against the Republican and in favor of the Democrats. Following this precedent I do not see how the President can recognize Penn; to do so would be to hold that a political party by defeat or fraud at an election for State officials might, if opportunity offered, take possession of the State government by force, and so substitute violence and anarchy for law and order. I believe it is the duty of the General Government to put down this lawlessness, whether committed by Republicans or Democrats. The President has not been governed by party considerations in these matters, and has often decided for Democrats, oftener than for Republicans. In respect to Southern difficulties, whatever may be said of men and things in Louisiana, the proceedings of the President in respect to that State have been from beginning in some conformity to law: his course, in my opinion, will not now be changed. There is not a sensible man in the United States who does not know that the seizure of the State government of Louisiana by Penn and his adherents is in utter violation and disregard of all law. Can any reasonable man expect the President to become a party to such a transaction? With respect to the election, it is impossible to determine who was chosen. The returns have never been canvassed, and they were made up in perjury, forgery and fraud. I have never believed that the McEnery ticket was elected. It is absurd to suppose that when Virginia and North Carolina, and nearly all the Southern States, including those that were generally Democratic, went for the Grant ticket that Louisiana, the strongest Republican State in the South, went for the Greely ticket, as is pretended, especially when the candidate for Governor on that ticket was an unreconstructed rebel colonel. But it is too late now to go back to that question. The issue now is between law and order on the one hand, and violence and disorder on the other, and upon that issue the position of the President is not a doubtful one.

RELIGIOUS.

The number of the Methodists in England as reported at the recent Conferences are: Primitives, 164,722; United Methodist Free Churches 67,371; Wesleyans 357,645—Total, 589, 738. To these are to be added two minor bodies, the Bible Christians and the New Connection Methodists.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.

Sunday—20—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Monday—21—St. Matthew the Evangelist.

Sunday—27—Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.

Tuesday—29—St. Michael and all Angels.

The saddest of music is called by Gottschalk his "Last Smile," and and by Wagner his "Lone Grin."

SOCIETY AS SEEN BY "WARWICK."

The troubles of the past week, during which time our State has passed from the hands of Republican to Democratic rulers, has made social enjoyment simply impossible. The week has been one of anxiety and excitement. Many lives have been sacrificed, and many maimed for life. At present every thing is apparently quiet, peace having been restored. Next week we shall witness another change, this time it is to be hoped, peaceably and for the last time. There is an evil in this State which is apparent to all. It is the outgrowth of an intense partisan feeling which characterizes the times in which we live. The most brawling, flippant and frothy partisan—the man who can make the most noise, and promise the most—is sure to win the day against the calm, sedate, thoughtful man, who with brain power and a discreet and honest life, has too high a sense of the amenities of life and the dignity which belongs to the office sought, to enter the arena in a contest with a brainless and corrupt political fool, who offers froth for thought and braggadocio for brains. Let us have hereafter for our rulers, men of high character, capable and above reproach. The republicans of this State must look for such men and honor them, and not to mere partisans, if they would redeem this State from the stigma and reproach which now stains it.

The "Bulletin" in its evening edition on Tuesday last, had the following article.

We learn that there was a very pleasant croquet party yesterday afternoon, during the troubles, at the residence of ex-Superintendent of Public Education Brown, on Canal street, attended by a fair assemblage of dusky belles and beaux, in which the display of hosiery was only equalled by the animation of the participants. We regret to hear, however, that the reunion of yesterday was the last of the season, and that a fine assortment of croquet paraphernalia is offered for sale at half price.

We have taken the trouble of inquiring in to this matter, not because we think any wrong was done, even if it was true, but merely to find out that journal's reputation for veracity. If there was "a fair assemblage of dusky belles and beaux," they must have existed in the diseased mind of the writer. No "croquet paraphernalia" is for sale at "half price," nor have we any reason to beleive that "the reunion of yesterday was the last of the season." The article quoted like other ebullitions of the "Bulletin" was, no doubt penned by some irresponsible person, made so simply by the fact that this article, and others of a like character, are merely the wild ravings of an unbridled imagination.

Tuesday morning at five o'clock the Hon. Victor Rochon, representative in the lower House from the parish of St Martin, led to the altar Miss. Katie McKay, of this city. The marriage ceremony was performed at an hour when it was a little inconvenient for "Warwick" to be present, as five o'clock is rather early for us. We have no doubt however, but that the groom feels happy in the possession of so charming a companion to share his joys and sorrows. They have our best wishes for success in their "new departure."

One by one the truants are returning. Charles H. Merritt, (the handsome, as the ladies call him) returned to the city last evening from Cincinnati, where he has been spending the summer. Judging from his looks, his recent trip has improved him.

Mr. Ball Thomas of Cincinnati is also in this city, and can be found at "Washburne's gallery on Canal street, where he will be pleased to see his friends. He is the guest of Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Wm R. Boyd, who has been teaching school in the Parish of Terrebonne is in the city. He has come back to us rejuvenated in mind and body, and will return next week to his field of labor. The next time Mr. Boyd returns, rumor hath it, he will bring a charming bride, the daughter of one of our planters. Boyd is a clever fellow, genial and good natured.

He is intelligent, industrious and honest. We need such young men in public life, and we are pleased to state to our readers, that by private letter we learn that in his parish, he is looked upon as one of the coming men. We trust that it is so.

Gov. Antoine and lady we learn are in New York. Gov. Pinchback is in Indianapolis, where he delivered an eloquent speech on Tuesday. Mr. H. A. Corbin arrived home yesterday.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The *National Republican* says:

"The Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee has been appointed for the ensuing fall campaign. Among the members at large we notice the names of Prof. Wm. Howard Day, of Harrisburg, and Wm. C. Foster, Esq., of Philadelphia. These gentlemen are highly respected and leading colored citizens of the State and the Republican party. Prof. Day ably manages the *National Progress*, an influential weekly Republican journal printed at Harrisburg, now in its fifth year."

The Indianopolis, (Ind.) *Journal*, Senator Morton's paper, thinks the great error of the reconstruction policy has been in dealing too mildly with ex-rebels. They have mistaken the leniency of the Government for timidity, and the result is they have built up a system of terrorism down there scarcely less appalling than that which existed before the war.

The recent Maine State election, on the 14th inst., resulted in the re-election of Gov. Dingley, Republican, by about 15,000 majority. The Legislature is almost entirely Republican. This secures a Republican U. S. Senator. Very probable the re-election of Senator Hannibal Hamlin, who has so long and faithfully represented his State and the country in our National Senate.

It would seem that in the Vermont election in Judge Poland's district, a State law requiring a majority of votes to elect rather than a plurality, there will be another trial on the 3d of November next. It is now thought that Judge Poland will be re-elected. The late vote as reported in full was:

"Poland, Republican, 5,759; Dennison, Republican bolter, 7,099; Davenport, Democrat, 2,022; Mead, Granger, and scattering, 931, being a total vote of 15,821, of which 12,868 were Republican and 2,022 were Democratic. In 1872 Poland had 11,225, and two bolting Republicans polled 5,184, and there were 757 scattering votes, making a total of 17,166 votes."

The *True Republican* informs us of the nomination of the Hon. Jacques A. Gla, of Carroll parish, as the Republican nominee therein for the State Senate. This will make two Richmonds in the field in the district named; the Hon. Geo. C. Benham having been previously announced by the Madison *Vindicator* as its Senatorial choice, vice Johnson, the Convention's nominee, resigned. Our friends would do well to determine the Republican choice in some manner. Just here we would add, that while manifestly it is improper for ourself or other Republican journals, outside of the district interested, to intermeddle with its local, party affairs, it yet occurs to us that with the resignation of Mr. Johnson, a new Convention should be had and the people's choice announced. There is ample time.

GOSSIP.

AN UNGRACEFUL FELLOW—

Writing of ten pins says this:

You see while a man chooses a ball he can handle with a graceful swing of his right arm, the girls are bound to elect the biggest one they can find.

"Toting" it to the starting place, they go on a waddling run, half way down the alley, and then let go their burden with a spiteful shove, give a sigh of relief, straighten up and walk back with a dignified and unconcerned air, as if they didn't care whore that ball went or whether it knocked down any pins or not. *In Re*—

Wolf vs. Lamb. The *Picayune's* gratuitous suggestion that the colored people are "rising" in the remote sections of the city; and that "we should have a mounted police, and the assassin caught sowing seeds of outrage should be dealt with sharply, suddenly, and conclusively," is, it occurs to us too fierce an article for the *entirely* pacific spirit of our colored citizens. But 'tis the old story of the wolf and the lamb. Whether the latter muddied the stream or not, he must suffer. Lest the *Times* in its new born zeal for the White League or "Peoples cause" may advise a direct assault upon colored citizens, and thus attempt as it has hitherto tried, to "usurp" the respectable *Pic.* we would advise our last named contemporary to retain its accustomed fair tone and not permit a dough face to cause it to forget the generous and kindly class among whom it has always lived.

ON CANAL STREET—

Yesterday we met two old gentlemen, both tottering from age. One accosting the other said "the Yankees" had determined to uphold Kellogg. But McEnery could have a 100,000 men, Southern volunteers, to fight the federal troops if necessary. "That's just my hand said his companion. We may as well strike once more for our rights."

DURING THE ARMED—

Excitement of Monday, after the defeat of the police on Canal street, an ardent White Leaguer having probably no other soldier outfit, donned his Confederate uniform and appeared in the saddle in full view of the boys in blue at the Custom House.

Here is an anecdote of an enthusiastic English sportsman: One day he was exploring the banks of his favorite stream, accompanied by the landlord of the inn at which he was stopping. The latter happening to come too close just at the moment when his guest was throwing his fly, the hook caught the poor wretch's eyelid, causing him intense pain. The sportsman coolly took out the hook, re-adjusted the fly, and, as the inn-keeper continued howling at the top of his voice, "You can," said he, in a whisper, "put your eye down in your bill; but I'll trouble you to stop that noise so as not to frighten my fish."

GENERAL BUTLER'S GREAT SPEECH AT GLOUCESTER.

The following is the telegraphic summary of Gen. Butler's great speech which has electrified the North:

GLOUCESTER, Mass., September 12—General Butler opened the congressional canvass in the Essex district to-night with an elaborate speech mainly on national topics. After announcing himself a candidate for Congress and explaining that the state of his health had prevented his appearance until to-day, he proceeded to consider the outrages in the South and draw comparisons between the protection afforded to her subjects by Great Britain and that given by the United States to loyal citizens in the South, as follows;

The King of a barbarous tribe in Africa took five Englishmen prisoners who were peacefully trading in his country and marched them to his capital. The whole English nation was aroused, war was declared and an army was transported half way across the globe. The army of the King of Abyssinia was overpowered in battle, his capital assaulted and demolished and its treasure brought away by the English soldiers and their countrymen freed from imprisonment. And shall it be said that Union men, good, honest, peaceful men, pursuing the ordinary avocations of life upon the American soil, protected by the American flag and our constitution, and our laws, whereby they should be unmolested, can not have that protection and safety and redress for their wrongs which England can give for her citizens, even when subjected only to imprisonment, amid the wild jungles of Africa? Is the red cross of St. George so powerful to protect and save its subjects, and the stars and stripes so powerless in our land, upon our country's soil, in one of the richest and what ought to be the most peaceful States of the Union? Let me be just to the men of the South, and the excuse they put forward in justification of this outrage.

They say the government of the State of Louisiana has been seized from the old white residents by votes of negroes, a State government set up of whites and blacks, which is corrupt, and eating up their substance. We need not stop to argue, or deny the truth of this justification and that too, not because the corruption of the government is no justification of the murder of the citizens by armed violence, because other and numberless murders, too well authenticated to be denied have been committed in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky, in both of which the negroes have no power in the government, nor any power of self-protection, but which are wholly under the Democratic rule. So it is clear white men's leagues have sprung up all over the South, as lawless and murderous in the State where the negroes are powerless as where they have power in the State governments and as their wrongs are done openly and continually in those States, it clearly appears that they are parts of plans to renew the war, crush out the negro, and deprive himself of his political rights. Indeed, I read in a Southern paper a notice served upon the negroes, that they must either be deprived of all political rights, or the State will be a military territory.

This then, is war, and the men of Essex, as on the seventeenth of April, if needed will again march to save the country from traitors' hands. It is my determination to do all in my power, if elected your representative, to set the matter right.

THE VOICE OF THE NORTH.

HEEDFUL COUNSEL.

The *Irish World*, an able and influential Roman Catholic journal in New York city, and the organ of our Irish-American citizens, in an elaborate article on "The South—Arrogance of the Ex-Slaveocracy," in which it demonstrates from history the ignoble origin of much of "the chivalry" now so exultant, and the consequences of slavery, thus concludes:

"Without wishing to enter into dispute about the present disturbances in the South, it is our firm belief that, what ever pretexts may occasionally be offered by the blacks, the real *cause* of the Southern troubles has had its source in the cross grained disposition and mischievous policy of the now decayed Southern aristocracy. In the day of their power they lorded it arrogantly, not only over the black men of the South, but also over the white men of the North and West, as well as the non-slaveholding whites of the South. They virtually declared war against white immigration; They wished to be let alone in their pride and sensuality with their niggers; and they looked on every Yankee or Irishman as an intruder within their dominion. What is the result? The South—a magnificent region, blest with a genial clime and vast resources—is to-day in a state of retrogression. It is a century behind time. While the North and West, invigorated by European blood, their fields enriched with golden harvests, their cities enlivened by labor and enterprize, their plains netted with lines of railway, and their harbors whitened with sails, have moved on with gigantic strides on the march of progress. In the late war the power of the slaveocracy was broken; but disaster brought them nothing. They fought Emancipation, and were beaten. They fought the Natural Rights' Bill and were beaten. They fought the Suffrage Bill and were beaten. They are now fighting the Civil Rights' Bill. They will be beaten in this, too. In meanwhile the unfortunate South suffers from their perversity. But the South will continue to suffer—and let the whole people of the South know this—until *men* take the place of the "gentlemen"—until a new generation, filled with a love for the Union, and rebaptized in the doctrines of democracy, shall have arisen, and the shadow of the old and corrupt slaveocracy shall forever have disappeared from the stage.

"Men of the South! wake to the requirements of the hour. Recognize the fact that the nation has passed through a revolution. Recognize the fact that the slave power was demolished and beaten flat to the ground, and that it can never more lift its iniquitous head. Cut yourselves loose from the trammels of the aristocracy. Cast away your own childish prejudices against the black man. It was the hand of the Ominipotent God that broke his fetters and liberated him! You are entered upon a new era. Advance in it in the newness of the spirit of our regenerated nation. Cherish the memory of your departed heroes, but do not fight for the shadow of the Lost Cause. Dismiss every lingering antipathy to the "Yankees"—an antipat hy which in the past was fostered by your old despisers, the slaveocracy. Clear away the *debris* of the broken-down walls of partition; go to work like honest men and reconstruct; and then our men of enterprise and our mechanics—a score of whom are worth a thousand of your "gentlemen"—will go down to you and co-operate with you, and will build you up to the glorious position which you are entitled to occupy."

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Rodney, Miss., May 1874.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,

mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right course under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors: and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostricism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Schorton, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brooks, shir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Rochon, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison.

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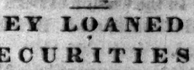

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was now again obliged to seek refuge in the woods, where he must soon have been famished, had not fortune once more stood his friend. At night, when he was almost fainting, he met with some wood-cutters who supplied him with excellent provisions. He wandered for some time through paths in which he rendered his horse more assistance than he received, being obliged to clear the roads and lead him.

As night advanced, he laid himself down, in a disconsolate condition, having no idea where he was or which way he should turn. When the day began to break, he found he was on a small eminence, where he discoverd a town at a distance, which seemed of considerable extent, from the number of steeples and spires which could be counted. Though this was some satisfaction to him, yet it was not unaccompanied with fear, as he knew not what place it was, and he might incur much risk by going into the high-road to inquire. However, he advanced as fast as he could, and asking the first person he met, was informed that it was Lucerne, the residence of the pope's nuncio, to and from whom all the expresses concerning the fugitive must have been despatched. This road, therefore, not suiting his views, he left it the moment his informer was out of sight, and once more betook himself into the woods, where he wandered for some time longer, oppressed by hunger and cold and perplexed with uncertainty whither he should go.

One dismal, dark, and wet night, he could neither find shelter nor ascertain where he was, nor what course he should pursue; but after some time perceiving a light a long distance off, he attempted to proceed towards it. With some difficulty he discovered a track, but so narrow and uneven, that he was forced to put one foot before the other in the most cautious manner. With much labor he reached the place from which he had seen the light: it was a miserable cottage. He knocked and called until some one looked out, and demanded who he was, and what brought him there. Bower replied that he was a stranger, and had lost his way.

"Way!" cried the man; "there is no way to lose!"

"Why, where am I?"

"In the Canton of Bern."

"In the Canton of Bern? Thank God!" exclaimed Bower, enraptured.

"How came you here?" said the man.

Bower begged that he would come down and open the door, and he would then satisfy him. He did so. Bower then asked him if he had heard anything of a person who had lately escaped from the inquisition. "Aye! heard of him, we have all heard of him! after sending off so many expresses, and so much noise about him! Heaven grant that he may be safe, and keep out of their hands!" Bower said that he was the very person. The peasant, in a transport of joy, clasped him in his arms, kissed him, and ran to call his wife, who came with every expression of delight in her face; and making one of her best courtesies, kissed his hand. Her husband spoke Italian, but she could not; and Bower not understanding Swiss, she was obliged to make her congratulations in pantomime, or by her husband as her interpreter. Both expressed much concern that they had no better accommodation for him: "If they had had a bed for themselves, he should have had it; but he should have some clean straw and what covering they possessed."

The good man hastened to get off Bower's wet clothes, and wrap something about him till they were dry; the wife busied herself in getting ready what victuals they had, which they regretted were no better than a little sour-kraut and some new-laid eggs. Three of these were served up with the kraut, and he made a comfortable meal; after which he enjoyed what might properly be called repose, for it was quiet and secure.

As soon as he rose in the morning, the honest Swiss and his wife came to know how he had rested. The good dame was dressed in her holiday clothes. After breakfast, the husband set out with him to direct him on the road to Bern, which was at no great distance, but first insisted on returning with him a little way to show him the road he had taken on the previous night. He now became aware of another great danger which he had escaped. He saw that he and his horse had passed a fearful precipice, where the breadth of the path would scarcely admit a horse, the sight of which made him shudder. His host went with him for several miles along the road to Bern, and then left him with a thousand good wishes.

At Bern, Bower inquired for the minister, to whom he made himself known, and received from him as hearty a welcome as from the Swiss, with the addition of a more elegant entertainment. He was advised to go forward the next morning to Basel; for, though protected from open violence, he was unsafe from secret treachery. From Basel a boat sailed at stated times to Holland, and was usually crowded with desperate characters, fugitives from their respective countries for all manner of crimes and offences. This conveyance seemed to afford the most expeditious mode of getting to England. Bower was received kindly by the minister at Basel, to whom he was recommended by his friends at Bern. During the two days preceding the sailing of the boat for Holland, Bower kept close quarters, and equipped himself in a manner suitable to the company with which he was about to associate, putting his proper clothes into his portmanteau, of which, as he was instructed to be particularly careful, he made his seat by day, and his pillow by night. Being obliged to leave his horse, which was endeared to him by the hardships it had shared with him, he was determined to place it in the hands of a kind master, and presented it to the friendly minister, who promised that it should be ridden by no one but himself; and that, when it became old or infirm, it should be comfortably maintained.

Disgusting as he found the company on board, he was compelled to regret the necessity of leaving it, in consequence of the vessel having sprung a leak, which obliged the master to put in at Strasburg for repairs, which might detain him a fortnight. To stay there was impossible. Bower, therefore, took off his shabby dress, in which he was disguised, at the first inn he saw, and concealing it beneath the bed, stole out with his portmanteau to a tavern, from which he set out to engage a place in the stage to Calais. For the first two or three days of his journey, he heard nothing concerning himself, which induced him to hope that the news of his escape had not reached France; but he was soon undeceived. For the last two or three stages everybody was full of it. When he came to the inn at Calais, the first persons he saw were two Jesuits, with badge of the inquisition—a red cross—upon them, in a room with several other officials, appointed to take care of the high-roads, and to apprehend any criminal who was making his escape. This was an unpleasant prospect, and Bower immediately hastened to the waterside to ask when the next boat sailed for England. He was told, not till the Monday following; it was then Friday. He turned to a waterman, and asked him if he would carry him across in an open boat, offering a liberal reward; but the man, and others to whom the same request was made, declined. He soon became aware that he had made a false step, as every one about began to take notice of him, feeling sure that he was a person of great consequence, bearing most important dispatches, or else a criminal eager to elude justice. When he reached the inn, finding the room where the Jesuits had been unoccupied, he inquired of the women who kept the house what had become of the good company he had left there.

"Oh, sir!" said she, "I am sorry to tell you, but they are up-stairs searching your portmanteau."

What course to pursue, he could not determine. By water, he knew he could not escape; and in order to get through the gates, he must pass the guards, who, most probably, were prepared to intercept him. If it were practicable to secrete himself till it was dark, and attempt to scale the walls, he was unacquainted with their height; and if detected, he was ruined. The dangers he had surmounted now aggravated the terror of his situation. After weathering the storm so long, to perish within sight of the desired haven was a distracting thought. Whilst engaged in these sad reflections, he heard some company laughing and talking very loudly, and listening at the door, he found them to be speaking English. He rushed into the room, and recognizing Lord Baltimore, whom he had seen at Rome, desired the favor of a word with him in private. The surprise occasioned by his sudden appearance, with one pistol cocked in his hand and another in his sleeve, was increased by Mr. Bower's request, accompanied by his determined air. Lord Baltimore desired him to lay down his pistols, which he did, begging pardon for not having done so before. On being informed whom he was Lord Baltimore proposed to the company that they should rise up, and taking him in the midst of them, try to cover him till they could get to his Lordship's boat. The scheme succeeded: the boat was near; they got to it unobserved, and rowed about two miles to where the yatch lay, in which they had come for an excursion. The wind being fair, they soon reached Dover, where he was safely landed, on the 11th July, 1732.

A long time afterwards, being with the same Lord Baltimore at Greenwich, a message came to him that some gentlemen wished to speak with him at a house close by the water-side, where was a passage to the river from a summer-house in the garden. Lord Baltimore asked who could want him, and recommended Bower not to go. But he, not wishing to be thought afraid, determined to investigate the matter. Two armed servants, however, attended him; but when he and his guard reached the house, no one there would own to having sent for him.

The hero of the above story afterwards procured an appointment as keeper of Queen Caroline's library, and died in 1766, aged eighty.—Every Saturday.]

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In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing tha there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judical Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

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Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
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Onachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
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St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
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Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Ridder, prop'r.

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The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
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THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagnielle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
*414 " Poet and St Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

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